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Superintendent

of THE HOSPITAL
OF THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
IN
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6th 1871



HOSPITAL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia Hospital of the Episcopal Church

THE HOSPITAL

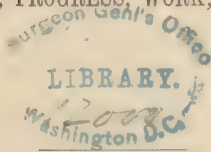
OF THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

IN

PHILADELPHIA:

ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS, WORK, AND WANTS.



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THE HOSPITAL

OF THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE HOSPITAL.—GIFT OF LAND.—FUNDS.—HOSPITAL
OPENED.—AN INTERESTING CASE.

IN this Hospital the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania possesses a broad charity, which is intended to receive the benevolence of the whole Church and to pour it upon all sorts and conditions of men.

Its claims, on the one hand, are believed to be as broad as humanity and Christian charity, and its duty, on the other hand, is recognized to be to embrace in its care, to the full measure of its pecuniary ability, all suitable cases which apply for relief, without regard to their creed, color, or country.

The objects of the Hospital are declared in its constitution to be:

“1. To provide medical and surgical aid and nursing for the sick and disabled, either in the wards of the Hospital or at their homes.

“2. To instruct and train suitable persons in the duties of nursing and attending upon the sick.

“3. To provide the instructions and consolations of religion, according to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for those who are under the care of the Institution.

“4. Such other purposes incidental and kindred to those above mentioned as the Board of Managers, hereinafter to be provided, may prescribe.”

The Hospital owes its origin partly to the desires which existed in many hearts for such a broad charity, and partly to the imperative need which there was in our city for increased accommodation for the sick and wounded; for, while the population of the city had marvellously multiplied, there had been little increase in hospital accommodation for a century.

The desires which had been felt for a Church hospital first took definite shape under the auspices of Bishop Potter. Under his general direction, those most interested in the project went actively to work.

They confirmed their own opinion of the need of a hospital by consulting a number of physicians, who, in response, issued "An Appeal in behalf of the sick," urging their claims upon the benevolence of our people. This was followed up by a variety of other efforts to awaken interest, and not without success.

The first general preliminary meeting of clergy and laity was held March 14, 1851, when the following action was taken:

On motion of Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, seconded by G. M. Wharton, Esq.,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, an effort ought to be made to enlarge the hospital accommodations in the city and county of Philadelphia for the destitute sick.

Resolved, That in the proposed institution the instructions and consolations of religion ought to be regularly supplied to the inmates and attendants, and that to secure this end effectually, and in a way most conducive to Christian charity, it is expedient that the effort be made under the auspices of Protestant Episcopalians.

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed, to consider and report to a future meeting the most eligible plan for the attainment of the object proposed.

The committee consisted of

REV. DR. HOWE,
REV. MR. ODENHEIMER,
HON. J. R. INGERSOLL,
DR. CASPAR MORRIS,
MR. PETER MCCALL,
DR. WILLIAM KEITH,
MR. I. FISHER LEAMING,
MR. G. M. WHARTON,
MR. WILLIAM WELSH.

To which were added BISHOP POTTER and J. WELSH, JR.

Soon after the preliminary meeting at which the above resolutions were adopted, an organization was effected, and a charter obtained by authority of the State.

The infant enterprise was greatly helped soon after this (March 3, 1852) by the munificent charity of the daughters of the late John Leamy, Esq., who gave a square of ground (about six acres), with the house upon it, which had been the home of their parents and the resort of their own youth, for the use of the Hospital.*

* The offer of this gift was made without solicitation, under the influence of a sermon, preached in St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. (now Bishop) Stevens.

Fifty thousand dollars also were collected from other friends of the enterprise for the endowment of the Hospital, besides funds for general purposes.

Thus encouraged, the Managers determined to begin the care of the sick at once. The Leamy Mansion was, therefore, immediately put in proper condition for the reception of patients. It was formally opened, with suitable exercises, on Saturday, December 11, 1852, but it was not until Christmas Eve that any call was made for its services.

Among the first patients was a family of four persons, whose circumstances well illustrated the need which there was of a hospital, and the work which it was to do.

A visitor introduced fever into the house in which the family resided. The mother sickened and died, leaving the husband and three children ill with the same disorder, without any care-taker, or means of providing one. When taken to the hospital, the father and oldest son were both trembling on the very verge of life. The two younger children were less seriously ill, though both required much attendance and nursing. They were suffering extremely from want of the commonest attentions, and would

doubtless all have perished but for the timely aid of the Institution.

The Report of the Hospital, for the few weeks of the year 1852 during which it was open, shows that eleven cases in all were treated. Though an insignificant beginning, it *was* a beginning; and, as after-events have shown, a beginning attended by the abundant blessing of God.

A photograph of the building in which the Institution began its life will be found on the opposite page. Here it remained for ten years, from 300 to 400 patients being received into its wards every year.*

* Upon the removal of the patients to the new building, this house was loaned for a time to the Foster Home Association. It is now used as the Bishop Potter Memorial House for the training of Christian women in works of piety and charity. See Appendix II.



NO. 2.—VIEW OF THE LEAMY MANSION.

WHERE THE HOSPITAL BEGAN AND FOR TEN YEARS CONTINUED ITS OPERATIONS,—NOW THE BISHOP POTTER
MEMORIAL HOUSE FOR THE TRAINING OF CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

CHAPTER II.

DEMAND FOR A NEW AND LARGER BUILDING.—RAISING OF FUNDS.—
WORK BEGUN.—THE BUILDING LEFT UNFINISHED.—WHO THE FIRST
PATIENTS WERE.

THE years during which the Hospital remained in the Leamy Mansion, while fruitful in good, were a period of embarrassment and distress to the officers and best friends of the Institution. The occupation of the house as a hospital had never been intended by the generous donors, nor had it been adopted by the Managers except as an arrangement of the most temporary kind. The house was so small that, notwithstanding the greatest economy in the use of room, numbers of worthy applicants had month after month to be turned from its doors. Its apartments, commodious and excellent for a private family, were too small and ill-ventilated for hospital purposes; and it was impossible to warm them sufficiently, or to arrange them for a proper classification of the sick.

Under these circumstances, appeal after appeal was made to the public for the means to build a

hospital which would meet the demands of the sick and be worthy of the Church.

They were not in vain.

One Christian woman gave \$20,000 for the purpose of building a chapel.

Another undertook to raise \$600 per year for the support of a chaplain.

She also later provided a permanent fund for this purpose, by transferring to the Hospital a legacy of \$10,000.

A third bequeathed the Institution \$15,000; and by earnest efforts a sufficient amount (\$100,000, with the prospect of its increase within the following year) was raised to justify the beginning of the work of building.*

The architectural plans of Mr. Samuel Sloan, out of a number presented, were adopted by the Board of Managers; and on the 24th day of May, 1860, the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid by Bishop Potter, assisted by Bishop Bowman, in the presence of the whole diocese of Pennsylvania, as represented by her clergy and lay delegates as-

* The first contribution toward this fund was from the estate of the late Josiah Dawson, given by his executors under his will out of a fund set apart by the testator for benevolent purposes. The donor and his executors were all of the Society of Friends.



No. 3. HOSPITAL, VIEW FROM THE SOUTH OF CENTRE BUILDING WITH CHAPEL, AND
OF THE WEST WING, WITH CONNECTING CORRIDORS AND VERANDAS.

sembled for their Annual Convention, and an immense concourse of deeply interested spectators.

The work progressed satisfactorily during the remainder of the year 1860, the year 1861, and the beginning of the year 1862.

The funds in hand did not justify the Managers in attempting to raise any more of the building than the chapel, the centre building, and the west wing. These portions were approaching completion in the summer of the year 1862, when, in the Providence of God, a demand was made for their immediate occupation. The Government, unable to provide for the soldiers who were wounded in the campaign of the Peninsula, called for the use of the Hospital. As many soldiers as could be accommodated in the few wards that were in readiness were immediately taken. The work of finishing the building was urged on; and, as soon as floors were laid, additional wards, and even the corridors, parlors, and dining-rooms, were thrown open to the wounded, until over three hundred were accommodated.

The misery of the men, in many cases covered with mud, and with terrible wounds untouched for days, and their delight in getting into what seemed

to them like a Paradise, were alike beyond the powers of description.

The new building was thus used for nine months, until the Government provided hospitals of its own.

The Medical Board rendered their services without fee or reward. Churches undertook the providing of cots and furnishings. Liberal supplies for the patients, in the shape of books, clothing, articles of diet, lint and bandages, were poured in from many Christian helpers. Miners on the Schuylkill sent a liberal donation of one hundred and ninety-five tons of coal. And Christian women were untiring at the bedside of the wounded in the countless services of friend and nurse.

CHAPTER III.

THE SITE.—THE NEIGHBORHOOD.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.—ITS EXTERIOR.—ITS INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

SOON after the original gift of land by Miss Leamy and Mrs. Stout, the Hospital acquired, by purchase, an additional square of ground on the east; and, recently, a lot on the north side of Lehigh Avenue, immediately in front of the Hospital.*

The Hospital building is situated on the western part of the property, and fronts on Lehigh Avenue, a street one hundred and twenty feet in width.

The site has an elevation of fifty feet above high-water mark.

The Institution is in the midst of a very large population of those most apt to need its help,—the working-classes and the poor. Large factories sur-

* On this lot, the possession of which was thought essential to the interests of the Hospital, \$20,000 are now due.

round it on all sides, and eight railroads converge in its neighborhood.

The accidents which arise from both these sources call largely for its care, fifty-two sufferers from railroad accidents having been treated in the wards during the past year.

The building is in the Norman style, modified to suit its purposes and character.

It will now be described, for the sake of convenience, as though it were completed, though in fact the east wing has not yet been begun.

The Hospital consists of a centre building (from which the chapel stretches out to the south), with a long wing on each side, connected with the centre building by covered corridors. (See Bird's-eye View of Hospital.)

These connecting corridors are fifteen feet wide, and run directly across the building from its extreme east to its extreme west.

On their southern side verandas are placed, so as to afford a pleasant promenade, in suitable weather, for convalescent patients. (See View No. 3.)

Each wing consists of a front and a rear portion, the front portion being in each wing three stories high, and the rear portion two stories high, with an attic.



No. 4.-HOSPITAL.-FRONT VIEW OF CENTRE BUILDING (ON THE LEFT) AND OF THE WEST WING (ON THE RIGHT).

The Hospital is thus made up of three parallel pavilions: one in the centre building, and one in each wing.

The number of these parallel pavilions may be indefinitely multiplied.

The outline of the building was suggested by the Parisian *Hôpital Lariboisière*, of European celebrity, in which the advantages of the parallel pavilions have been clearly demonstrated.

The depth of the centre building, with the adjoining chapel, is two hundred and fifty-six feet. The depth of the wings is two hundred feet.

The whole front, including the centre building and the wings, with the connecting corridors, is two hundred and fifty-eight feet.

The centre building is three stories high, with a basement, open area, and cellar, the stories being fifteen feet high in the clear; each floor on a level with those of the wings.

The kitchen, and store-rooms of different kinds, occupy the basement. The first story above these is used in the front portion for administration purposes and other requirements of the Managers and officers.

The front part of the second story is occupied by the Hannah ward, containing ten beds. This ward

is devoted to the care of women suffering from diseases of the heart and lungs, and was founded by Miss Grasby, its name being given to it in honor of her mother.

In the rear part of the second story of the centre building is the operating theatre, with patients' rooms.

The third story and attic are occupied by apartments for officers and servants.

On the rear, and adjoining the centre building, is the chapel. This seats about three hundred and fifty persons, and is accessible to the patients from all the wards. There are outside porches for the use of persons coming from the neighborhood.

The style of this chapel so far deviates from the Norman as to be properly termed early English merging into the Perpendicular, being an intentional variation from the general style of the edifice.

The front portions of each of the wings are three stories high, with an attic, and are principally intended for the domestic uses of the establishment. Here are pleasant dining-rooms, in which those who are well enough to walk, or wheel themselves in chairs, go to eat their meals away from scenes of sickness. Here, too, are cheerful libraries, where



No. 3. HOSPITAL.—VIEW FROM THE SOUTHWEST, SHOWING CHAPEL AND SOUTHERN
PART OF THE WEST WING.

the patients read and otherwise amuse themselves; and where, too, they meet on stated occasions in Bible-classes.

These portions of the building contain, as well, the special diet-kitchens, nurses' rooms, closets, lifts, and stairs. They also contain smaller wards, one on each floor. Two of these smaller wards are now used for sick children, and will be to the visitor one of the most interesting parts of the Hospital.

The rear portion of each wing consists of an elevated basement, two stories, and an attic, these stories and attics being entirely occupied with wards for patients.

The basement of the finished wing is occupied by rooms for peculiar cases, for dispensary purposes, and for Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and the other missionary agencies of the Hospital, of which more will be said hereafter.

The capacity of the whole building may be set down as three hundred beds* for all classes and descriptions of patients.

* The portion of the Hospital now in use will accommodate about two hundred beds. The present annual income, however, including the board of pay-patients, will only support about ninety-eight.

Towers, built for the purpose, and placed on the two external angles of each of the two wings, contain the wash-room, bath-rooms, water-closets, and slop-closets belonging to the long wards. These apartments are outside of the two ends of the wards, although adjoining them. Similar rooms are attached to the other wards.

A reservoir capable of containing about two thousand gallons of water is placed in each of the towers.

The warming and ventilation of the Institution have received the greatest attention, and provision has been made for them in the light of the most advanced science of the day. It is impossible to describe them here; but they will be found well worthy of the examination of persons interested in such subjects.

Every effort has been made to secure cheerfulness in the building, and to avoid the obstruction or stagnation of air. All the rooms, closets, and passages, large and small, as well as the wards and corridors, are so arranged and connected as to be invariably well lighted and ventilated; so that not a dark or close hole or corner is found in the whole structure. For the same purpose, the wards and ward pavilions, the operating-room, and the chapel,

have all been so placed as to be exposed to the greatest amount of sunshine throughout the day, and to the free play of prevalent summer winds. It is believed that the edifice combines the largest number of advantages with the fewest disadvantages in its practical adaptation to the great end in view, of providing the greatest amount of health-restoring influences and the greatest facility of administration.

All the exterior walls are rubble-work, of stone selected with reference to its architectural fitness and durability. The roofs are of slate, that of the chapel varied in form from that on the other portions of the building.

A correct general idea of the building is derived from the foregoing brief description, although many important details have been purposely omitted. A full enumeration of these would inconveniently swell this description.

It remains only to state that there is an independent one-story building, of eighty feet square, in which are the laundry and drying rooms, a room for post-mortem examinations, rooms for the reception of the friends of deceased persons on funeral occasions, and a room for the gate-keeper. This building also contains the boilers which supply the

steam for cooking and for heating the entire establishment, a machine-shop, and extensive room for the storage of coal.

This building is connected with the main building by a well-lighted subterranean passage-way, through which entrance may be had to the Hospital for all its operations.

Such is the Hospital as planned by the architect and as it exists in the wishes of its friends.

But, unfortunately, it has not been finished. The Managers did not feel justified in incurring debt. The money which was placed at their disposal was sufficient to finish only the centre building, the chapel, and the west wing; and in this unfinished condition the Hospital now remains.

CHAPTER IV.

HOW THE HOSPITAL HAS FULFILLED THE IDEAS WITH WHICH IT WAS
BEGUN.

THE work which the Hospital has done in caring for the sick and injured will be appreciated when it is known that during the years in which its operations were carried on in the Leamy Mansion, three thousand and fifty-two patients were cared for in the wards, and twenty-four thousand five hundred and forty-nine in the dispensary, and that since the new building has been occupied, three thousand five hundred and thirty-eight patients have been treated in the wards, and thirty thousand and fifteen in the dispensary.

Of the patients treated in the wards, four thousand four hundred and thirteen were discharged cured, fifteen hundred and thirty-two were discharged improved, and five hundred and sixty-five died.

The total number under care in the wards since the opening of the Hospital has been six thousand five hundred and ninety.

There were under treatment, in addition to the civil patients, from July 30, 1862, to March 18, 1867, seven hundred and five sick and wounded soldiers; thirty-three were removed by death; the remaining portion were either returned for duty, or otherwise discharged as no longer fitted for duty in the army of the United States.

But it was intended that in the Hospital *special efforts should be made to add to medical and surgical care efforts to bring to the patients the everlasting consolation and good hope which are to be found in the Gospel.* And, accordingly, the Hospital has a chaplain. The voice of prayer and praise is heard daily in the chapel. Services are held, too, as occasion requires, in the wards, while Christian women (from the adjacent Bishop Potter Memorial House, and from the city) seek, by their sympathy and deeds of kindness to the sick, to open a way for Him who giveth peace which no man can take away. Their presence secures to the Hospital that tone which only the presence of refined women can bestow. They attend to the preparation of the special diet which is issued in the wards, and see that it is properly served; they give directions as to personal cleanliness, and to other proprieties of life; and they comfort the patients by numberless acts of kindness, writing letters for them,

and giving them secular instruction, and teaching daily Bible-classes.

There is every reason to believe that their efforts have been in a high degree successful. We are told that "scores of men have formed the habit of praying nightly by their bedsides when in the Hospital, who had never bent their knees since early childhood. Scores of men have gone systematically through a Gospel or an Epistle read with some of the Visitors, and have thus acquired an interest in studying the Scriptures for themselves. And some of the wildest specimens of humanity have been tamed."

This seems the proper place to mention the large and most interesting missionary work which has sprung up out of the abundance of the Christian love which the Hospital has, through the grace of God, begotten in some of those who have been laboring in it. From two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons from outside have been led through their efforts to attend the services in the chapel on Sundays. There is a sewing-school for little girls, numbering ninety scholars; a night-school for young men, with thirty-five members, and another for girls, with forty members; a mothers' meeting, with an attendance of ninety-five mothers; two

Bible-classes for women, one numbering thirty and the other sixty; and three Bible-classes for men, one with twenty-four members, a second with twenty-two, and the third with *one hundred and twenty-five*.

This last class supported a free bed in the Hospital last year, besides contributing sixty-nine dollars to Domestic and Foreign Missions.

Though the work has grown up in connection with the Hospital, it does not derive its support from the Hospital Treasury.

Another idea with which the Hospital was begun was that the Hospital, though a *Church* hospital, should *open its doors to all, without regard to creed, color, or country*.

The records show that the patients have been both whites and blacks, Protestants and Romanists, Americans, Irish, English, and, indeed, of almost every nation under heaven.

Under these circumstances, is it unreasonable if the Board of Managers appeals for aid not only to members of the Episcopal Church, but as universally as it confers its benefits?



No. 7.—HOSPITAL—INTERIOR OF MEN'S SURGICAL WARD.

CHAPTER V.

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.—MODES IN WHICH THE HOSPITAL MAY
BE HELPED.

BY the blessing of God, the Hospital has been able, year by year, from the very first, to increase the range of its beneficent work.

During the year 1854, between two and three hundred patients were treated in its wards; but there was no dispensary.

In the year 1867, over *nine hundred* patients were nursed in its wards, and over *six thousand* patients prescribed for in the dispensary.

But the demand has—alas!—always been far in excess of the ability of the Institution to meet it.

In the Report for the year 1855, the Managers speak of “the repeated applications for admission when the number was completely filled up, and which it was necessary to reject.”

In 1856, they say, “The fact that the Hospital is at all times full, and that many apply for admission who cannot be received for lack of room, is an em-

phatic token that new and more extended buildings are required."

In 1857, they report that the wards were frequently overcrowded, and that even this overcrowding was so far from meeting the demand for places, that for some time five applicants were said to have been rejected for every one admitted.

The excess of the demand over the ability of the Institution still continues; and it could this moment do twice the amount of good which it is doing, did the capacity of the buildings, and the money placed in the hands of the Managers, permit the Institution to open its doors to all the worthy and suitable cases that apply.

The unfinished state of the building, which strikes the eye so forcibly on a comparison of the Hospital as it is with the Hospital as it would be if completed, and which seems to proclaim, "These men began to build, and were not able to finish;" the great inconveniences which arise from the present contracted size of the Hospital, and which make it necessary to have the male and female patients in the same wing,—a very serious evil, confining, as it does, the women to the uppermost parts of the building, and interfering with their free access to the grounds; and, above all, the sad necessity which



No. 8.—HOSPITAL—INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

the Institution now labors under, of turning worthy and suitable applicants for refuge from its doors; constitute an appeal to the humane and liberal-minded to which words can add no power, and imperatively demand that the eastern wing shall be erected at the earliest possible date.*

The Hospital is an embodiment of the highest form of Christian charity. It combines arrangements for the comfort and relief of the sick, made in the light of the most advanced science of the day, which perhaps are nowhere surpassed. Its provision for the moral and spiritual well-being of the patients is judicious and efficient. For sixteen years it has been growing in usefulness, until last year *nine hundred* sufferers found refuge in its wards, and over six thousand cases were treated in its dispensary.

Such an institution is an honor to our city and to our Church.

If they did well who began it, they will do well

* For evidence of the crying need of increased accommodation for the destitute sick, see Appendix I. The statement there made was drawn up with great care by a prominent physician of the city.

Though made in the year 1853, the facts are relatively true at the present date.

who shall help to continue it. Each noble gift it has received, each earnest effort made in its behalf, calls upon those who can feel for the suffering, who can admire a beneficent act, who realize that they will be called upon to give an account of their stewardship, to go and do likewise.

The appeal addresses itself to those who are well, and demands a thank-offering for health in the shape of gifts for the relief of those who are sick.

It addresses itself to those who have been watching by the bedsides of sick fathers and mothers, sick husbands and wives, sick children, and reminds them that there are thousands of the children of poverty, as sick as those whom they have been caring for, who lie uncared for, and destitute of the comforts and necessities of the sick-room, because they have not the money which could command them. No ice cools their fevered lips. No dainty preparation tempts their failing appetites. And when at last, driven by continued sickness from their homes, they ask for care and shelter within the walls of our Hospital, they too often are of necessity refused.

The appeal addresses itself to convalescents, and implores them to remember that others are lying down upon the beds of sickness from which they

are rising up. Some of them are incurably sick. Would not convalescents provide for their care in our Hospital, and so smooth their pathway to the grave? Others will get well and be restored to active life if they have the attendance and nursing which the Hospital affords. Will not convalescents do what they can to enable the Hospital to receive them?

The appeal addresses itself to the aged, and warns them to keep their hearts from growing old and withered, by deeds of mercy and of love.

And, lastly, the appeal comes to those who are the survivors and heirs of loved ones who rest from their labors, and calls upon them to be the friends of the sick and injured who, tossing upon beds of pain, know no rest by night nor by day.

But the question will be asked,—

“How can one best help this great charity?”

1st. Let its objects be well understood,—to care for the sick and wounded, and to offer to them the consolations of the Gospel.

2d. That understanding will beget an active sympathy for those objects, which may be shown in a variety of forms:

a. By prayer, for the restoration, relief, and illumination of its inmates; for its officers, that they

may all be faithful in the performance of their duties; and that means may be bountifully supplied for its support.

b. By earnest personal efforts in its behalf, inducing persons to visit and examine the Hospital, and calling their attention to it as a channel of pure benevolence, where a sum invested will secure its benefits in perpetuity, "without regard to creed, color, or country."

c. By personal services, either in its wards or its missionary department.

d. By donations in supplies, in medicines, in household articles for the use of the Hospital, and in books for its wards and library.

e. By direct contributions in money, needed to defray the current expenses, which materially exceed the income, and to extend its benefits to the full capacity of the Hospital for the reception of patients, now limited by the want of means; and by annual contributions on Thanksgiving day through the offertory in any parish in the diocese,—the collection on that day, by request of the Convention, being appropriated to the Hospital.

f. By the rector of each church in the diocese taking care that his people are made acquainted with the character of the Hospital, and giving them



No. 3. HOSPITAL, BRIDGESIDE VIEW FROM THE SOUTH OF THE HOSPITAL, AS IT
WILL BE WHEN COMPLETED. (FROM ARCHITECT'S PLANS.)

timely advice of an opportunity to contribute to it through the offertory on Thanksgiving day.

g. By endowing free beds, either by the payment of two hundred dollars a year or a principal sum which will yield a yearly income of that amount.

h. By the devotion of money by will to the Hospital the income from which cannot be spared during life.

i. By founding a ward of such a character (consistent with the objects of the Hospital) as the donor may prefer,—the cost of which will be five thousand dollars for each bed it shall contain.

k. By contributions for the erection of the east wing, which is much needed, that its wards may be occupied by females exclusively, and those of the west wing by males,—a classification essential to the proper management of the Hospital. The cost of the east wing will be one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

(There are two or three persons ready to unite in its construction, who await an increase in their number, and will be happy to hear, through the Secretary, Rev. John A. Childs, from any who are willing to join them.)

EASTERN WING.

WESTERN WING.

CENTRE BUILDING.

- 1 Library and Managers' Room, 23' 6" X 51.
- 2 Steward's Room, 19' 6" X 15' 6".
- 3 Apothecary's Room, 19' 6" X 23' 6".
- 4 Hall, 12' wide.
- 5 5 Corridor, 15' wide.
- 6 6 Closets.
- 7 7 Dumb Waiters.
- 8 8 Chambers, 15' X 20' 6".
- 9 Officers' Dining Room, 15' X 20' 6".
- 10 Chaplain's Room, 15' X 20' 6".
- 11 11 Porches.
- 12 Vestibule.
- 13 Chapel, 103' long.
- 14 Study.
- 15 Organ.
- 16 Chancel.

WINGS.

- 1 Ward Library, 14' X 20'.
- 2 Dining Room, 14' X 20'.
- 3 3 Closets.
- 4 Private Ward, 6 Beds, 14' X 37'.
- 5 Lift.
- 6 Ward Kitchen, 14' X 13'.
- 7 Nurse's Room, 14' X 12'.
- 8 Bath Room and Water Closets.
- 9 Passage, Bath and Water Closets.
- 10 Ward for 20 Beds, 30' X 110'.
- 11 Passage, Bath and Water Closets.
- 12 Verandah.

HOSPITAL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA.

(GROUND-PLAN.)

SAMUEL SLOAN, Arch't.
PHILADELPHIA.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

I.

I. THE Pennsylvania Hospital was founded in the year 1751. At that time the population of Philadelphia was less than thirty thousand. During the first year, sixty-four patients were admitted into the Hospital, and from that period to 1830 (seventy-nine years) the whole number of *poor* patients was but fourteen thousand. Since 1830, the number has risen to more than fourteen thousand, being an average of seven hundred and twenty per annum.

During the last fifty years there has been an increase in the population of Philadelphia of more than three hundred and thirty thousand. The increased accommodation for the sick during the same period has been, in proportion, very slight.

II. It should be considered, further, that the greater density of the population, and the consequent vitiation of the air, the introduction of steam, the establishment of manufactories, and the extension of railroads, have increased the number of the sick in a ratio more rapid than the increase of population. Within the last twenty-five years there has been,

for example, an extraordinary increase in cases of amputation. So of fractures. In 1827, in a population of one hundred and fifty thousand, one hundred and forty cases of accidental injury, of which forty-five were fractures, were received into the Hospital; while in 1847, in a population of less than four hundred thousand, there were more than four hundred cases, of which one hundred and sixty-three were fractures, making the relative increase in fractures, a third greater than the mere increase in population would require.

III. In London, with a population of two millions, there are no less than twelve general hospitals, and between sixty and seventy devoted specially to the relief of the sick. These hospitals furnish three thousand one hundred and ninety-two free beds for the destitute.

In our own city, with a population of four hundred thousand, there are, besides four dispensaries which furnish advice and medicine to the poor at their homes (aided lately by provision made by the professors of our medical colleges to procure attendance of the sick at their halls for advice), *two* general hospitals, which together have but little more than one hundred beds for the accommodation of the necessitous sick. We have also one small hospital (Wills') for the blind and lame. The whole number of poor patients of the London hospitals in the year 1850 was thirty thousand; the whole number in the Pennsylvania Hospital in the same year did not, at the most liberal estimate, exceed one thousand. In other

words, London, with a population but five times greater than Philadelphia, has hospital accommodations for the destitute sick nearly thirty times greater. So in Paris, the disproportion is still more striking. In 1843, since which time there has been but little variation, the number of patients admitted into the hospitals in that city was eighty thousand, in a population not then exceeding one million.

II.

THE Bishop Potter Memorial House grew out of the need of judicious, cultivated women, skilled in the art of winning souls by combining deeds and words of Christian love. It is an institution for training them for such work. The following description is taken from a pamphlet entitled "The Bishop Potter Memorial House: a history of its origin, design, and operations, illustrating woman's spiritual mission in the Christian Church."

"No stringent laws are made, no peculiar dress adopted, and no pressing home duties are interfered with, and thus the institution is brought within the reach of many who might otherwise be excluded or prejudiced against it.

"The mode of operation is in perfect harmony with the avowed principles of our Church. The institution is under the sole control of the Bishop of the diocese, who also has the entire charge of all the religious instruction at the Episcopal Hospital, adjoining the Memorial House, and with which it is so intimately connected. The Bishop appoints one or more supervisors, clerical or lay, with whom he confers, and to whom he confides the general

management of the institution during the term of their appointment.

“The internal management of the House is under the charge of a Lady Principal, appointed by the Bishop ; she alone can admit members into the family, and, with the aid of a council of advice, determine what sphere of duty is best suited to each inmate.

“The first term is for six months, and the next for not less than one year nor longer than three. The services are gratuitous. The inmates also contribute toward the expenses when able ; or, if without means, a small allowance will be made for clothing, when they enter upon the second term.

“There are three Departments : Nursing, Mission-work, and Parish Schools ; but the primary object in each department is religious instruction. Two ladies of large and successful experience, with the highest aptitude for teaching and training, as well as for working in their special departments, have entire control over the members of the household during working hours. The workers interchange duties occasionally, or are transferred from one department to another as their services are needed, or to increase their future usefulness.

“The *Nursing Department* does not include any menial services that can be as well done by uneducated persons ; but just such offices as a sister performs for a brother in whose body and soul she has a loving interest. These

experienced ministering women instinctively adapt their instruction, readings, and prayers to the ever-varying condition of sufferers, and their kindly offices prepare the mind and heart to receive the good seed there sown so freely. The ladies attend to the preparation of the special diet which is used in the wards, and see that it is properly served; they give directions as to personal cleanliness and other proprieties of life; and they comfort the patients by numberless acts of kindness, sometimes giving them secular instruction, and teaching the daily Bible-classes.

“Nursing has thus far been confined almost exclusively to the wards of the Hospital; but the services of these ministering women will in due time be extended to the surrounding district, and when their numbers increase, and they become more perfectly organized, their sphere of loving labors can be enlarged. The efficient lady who has charge of the Nursing Department gives the learners the advantage of her large experience and high skill, and they confer with her in all difficult cases.

“In the *Missionary Department* the ladies attend at the Dispensary in order to form the acquaintance of applicants for bodily relief, and engage actively in every service that has been found successful in the most aggressive parishes, including systematic visiting and teaching from house to house. Members of the Memorial House employed in this department are counselled and aided by a lady thoroughly trained and successful in home missionary work,

who allows them to be present when she teaches large Bible-classes and conducts Mothers' Meetings. She also accompanies them in their visits until they learn how to open homes and hearts, and to draw adults and children to God's House with the cords of love.

"The *Parish School Department* has not been organized, because the number of ladies is as yet insufficient for work that is more direct in its bearing on the soul."





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